2019-2020 UIL Music Memory Study Guide

Study the terms, definitions, and information about the composers and the selections below. Questions for the Multiple Choice portion of the test will be drawn from information on this document.

6/8 time: compound duple meter (two beats per measure, beat is divided into three parts).

AABA form: a form consisting of four sections, in which the second and fourth sections are a repeat of the first, and the third section is different from the other sections.

ABA form: a form consisting of three sections, in which the third section is a repeat of the first. Also known as “song form.”

Accelerando: gradually faster.

Accompaniment: a musical part that supports or partners with a solo instrument, voice, or group.

Alto: low female singing voice, abbreviated “A.”

Allegretto: fast and lively, faster than andante and slower than allegro.

Allegro: quick and bright (120-156 bpm). Allegro is faster than andante and adagio but not as fast as vivace and presto.

Allegro molto: very fast.

Allegro pesante: fast and lively (allegro), and heavy and lumpy (pesante) in Italian.

Andante dolce: moderately slow, at a walking pace (andante), and sweet (dolce) in Italian.

Andantino: lighthearted and slightly faster than andante.

Aria (“air” in Italian): an operatic song, for one voice, often sung with an orchestra.

Arietta (“little aria” in Italian): a short aria.

Art song: a song for one voice with piano accompaniment, sung in a recital by a trained singer.

Ballet: a story told through music and dancing, performed on a stage with costumes, sets, and lighting.

Baritone: the most common male singing voice, lower than tenor and higher than bass.

Bass: low male singing voice, abbreviated “B.”

Basso continuo: a type of Baroque accompaniment in which one or more instruments play the bass line.
**Cantata**: music for voices and instruments in several movements.

**Chamber music**: music written for a few musicians, to be played in a room (chamber) or small hall.

**Chamber orchestra**: a few musicians who play in a room (chamber) or small hall.

**Choir**: a large group of singers associated with the church (sacred). The voices of an adult choir include soprano (S), alto (A), tenor (T), and bass (B).

**Chorus**: a large group of singer not associated with the church (secular).

**Coda ("tail")**: ending of a piece of music.

**Commission**: to hire and pay a composer to write a piece of music.

**Concert band**: a large group of 20-60 musicians who play instruments from the woodwind, brass, and percussion families. A concert band may also be called a wind band, wind ensemble, wind orchestra, symphonic band, symphonic winds, or symphonic wind ensemble.

**Concerto**: a composition, usually in three parts or movements, for solo instrument(s) and orchestra.

**Crescendo**: gradually becoming louder.

**Development**: second section of the sonata form in which themes are explored and developed, through several different keys, with some new material added.

**Dissonance**: a sound created when two discordant notes are heard at the same time.

**Dynamics**: the volume (loudness or softness) of the sound.

**Elements of music**: rhythm (a pattern of long and short sounds and silences); melody (the tune, a linear succession of musical tones); and harmony (the sound of two or more tones heard at the same time).

**Exposition**: first section of the sonata form in which all the main themes are presented: first theme in home key; contrasting theme in a related key. Section may be repeated.

**Fanfare**: a short, showy piece of music played for a special event or to announce the arrival of an important person. Fanfares are often played by trumpets and other brass instruments.

**Folk song**: a song that is not written down, but is passed on orally from person to person. Usually the composer of a folk song is unknown.

**Forte**: loud.

**fp**: loud (forte) and then immediately soft (piano).
Godzilla ("King of the Monsters"): a fictional monster from a series of 32 Japanese films starting in 1954. Godzilla is a pop culture icon all over the world and appears in three Hollywood movies and in video games, novels, comic books, and television shows.

Grange: a group of grain growers.


Incidental music: background music composed to go with the action or speaking parts of a drama.

Introduction: the instrumental opening of a piece of music. It sets the mood for the music to come.

Legato: “tied together” in Italian. Legato notes are smooth and connected and are often marked with a curved line called a slur.

Libretto: contains all the words and stage directions for an opera.

Lied: a type of German art song, especially of the Romantic period, for solo voice with piano accompaniment.

Lyrics: the words of a song.

Meter: the way beats of music are grouped, usually in sets of two, three, or four beats.

Mezzo-forte (mf): medium loud volume in Italian.

Mixed meter: the number of beats in each measure changes frequently within a piece of music.

Motif: a short succession of notes producing a single impression.

Musical form: the overall structure of a piece of music.

Musical prodigy: a child who can perform or compose music at the level of a highly-trained adult.

Opera: a story told completely through music. The characters sing with an orchestra and act out the story on a stage with costumes, scenery, props, and choreography.

Opera chorus: a group of singers that sings the parts of the townspeople or other special groups of characters in an opera. The chorus is made up of sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses and those parts are often divided.

Operetta: a less-serious, light form of opera in terms of music and subject matter, related to musical theater. Operettas are considered to be light operas with acting; musicals are plays with singing and dancing.

Overture: an orchestral introduction to a longer work, or a similar piece that can stand alone. An overture prepares the audience for the music to come.

Piano: soft, quiet.
Piano quintet: normally, a musical composition for piano and string quartet (2 violins, viola, and cello).

Posy: a small bouquet of flowers.

Program music: music written to portray events, activities, or moods.

Quintet: a musical composition for five instruments.

Recapitulation: third section of the sonata form in which themes of the exposition are restated, but stay in the home key.

Rite: a social custom, practice, or conventional act.

Ritual: a solemn ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a prescribed order.

Ritornello ("return" in Italian): a recurring section of music, usually played by the chamber orchestra, that alternates with contrasting sections. Vivaldi invented and perfected the ritornello form.

Romance: an early form of French art song.

Scherzo ("joke" in Italian): often the third movement in a symphony, in 3/4 time, usually quick and light-hearted. It is sometimes played with a trio, followed by a repeat of the scherzo.

Secular cantata: A cantata that is not religious in nature.

Sforzando (subito forzando): a sudden forceful accent abbreviated sfz or sf.

Solo: music for one performer.

Sonata form: a musical form established by Haydn and Mozart. Also called "sonata-allegro form" because the tempo is frequently fast, and "first movement form" because it is typically used in the first movement of multi-movement pieces. The sonata form can be used in other movements, particularly the final movement. Its sections are: exposition, development, recapitulation, and coda.

Soprano: high female singing voice, abbreviated “S.”

Strophic form: a song structure in which all verses of the text are sung to the same music.

Staccato: "detached" in Italian. A staccato note is separated from the note that follows and is marked with a dot above or below the note head.

String quartet: a chamber ensemble consisting of two violins, viola, and cello, or a piece written to be performed by such a group.

Suite: a musical form made up of a collection of short pieces.

Symphony: a musical composition in three or more sections or movements for orchestra.
Tempo: the speed of the beat.

Tenor: high male singing voice, abbreviated “T.”

Terraced dynamics: an expressive musical style in which the volume shifts abruptly from soft to loud and back again.

The Statue of Liberty: a colossal copper sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbor. The statue, a gift from France, was dedicated on October 28, 1886.

Theme: the main melody of a section or composition.

Theme and Variations: a musical form in which the theme is stated and then repeated with alterations to the melody, harmony, rhythm, tonality, timbre, tempo, and/or texture.

Tranquillo dolce: tranquil or calm (travquillo), and sweet (dolce) in Italian.

Trio: the middle section of a three-part movement, named trio because when the form became common, it was written for three instruments and was in 3/4 meter.

Vocalise: a vocal exercise without words, often sung on one or more vowel sounds.

Whole-tone scale: a musical scale in which each of the notes are separated by a whole step.

Bach
• Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750), German Baroque composer. One of the “Three B’s” (Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms).
• Played violin, viola, harpsichord, clavier, and organ.
• Had 20 children. 9 survived him. 4 were composers.
• Composed 200 cantatas. Today he is considered to be the greatest composer of all time.

Beethoven
• Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827), German Classical/Romantic composer. One of the “Three B’s” (Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms).
• Played violin, viola, organ, and was a virtuoso pianist.
• Gradually became deaf (began to lose his hearing in 1796; completely deaf in 1818).
• Moody, disorganized, and arrogant.
• Composed chamber music, songs, piano music and nine famous symphonies. One of the most famous and influential composers in music history.
**Bernstein**
- Leonard Bernstein (1918-1990), 20th century American composer.
- Played piano.
- First American conductor to become an international superstar. He is the conductor on over 400 recordings.
- Also famous as an author and educator. Made 53 Young Person’s Concerts for CBS television.
- Died of pneumonia.

**Brahms**
- Johannes Brahms (1833-1897), German Romantic composer. One of the “Three B’s” (Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms).
- Played cello, French horn, and was a virtuoso pianist.
- Perfectionist. Destroyed many of his compositions before they were published.
- Close friend of composers Johann Strauss II and Robert and Clara Schumann.
- Never married. Died of liver cancer.

**T. Giordani**
- Tommaso Giordani (1730-1806), Italian Classical composer.
- Played organ and sang.
- Came from a musical family (father Giuseppe Sr., brother Giuseppe a.k.a. Giordanello, and sister, Nicolina.
- Opera composer and impresario in Italy, England, and Ireland.
- Settled in Dublin, Ireland, where he was organist at St. Mary’s Pro-Cathedral. Died in Dublin.

**Grainger**
- Child prodigy. Was a concert pianist and conductor. Played oboe and saxophone in U.S. Army Band during WWI.
- Wrote folk song arrangements. Rewrote and arranged his music for piano, concert band, and combinations of voices and instruments.
- Collected folk music tunes and instruments from around the world. Spoke eleven languages.
- Had blue eyes and bright orange hair. Died of cancer.

**Grieg**
- Edvard Grieg (1843-1907), Norwegian Romantic composer.
- Played piano.
- Tourd a lot. Earned his living giving recitals and conducting.
- Norway’s most famous composer.
- Died of heart failure after a long illness.

**Fanny Mendelssohn**
- Fanny Mendelssohn (1805-1847), German Romantic composer.
- Musical prodigy. Played piano.
- Older sister of composer Felix Mendelssohn, wife of painter Wilhelm Hensel.
- Composed over 460 pieces of music, including songs and music for piano.
- Died after a stroke that she suffered while rehearsing a composition by her brother, Felix.
Mozart
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791), Austrian Classical composer.
- Played violin, viola, harpsichord, clavier, piano, and organ.
- Child prodigy. Considered a musical genius his whole life.
- Traveled extensively with his sister around Europe performing for royalty. Died of rheumatic fever.
- One of the most important classical composers in history.

Prokofiev
- Sergei Prokofiev (1891-1953), 20th century Russian composer.
- Child prodigy. Virtuoso pianist.
- Lived in Russia, Paris, and the U.S.
- Well-known as the composer of Peter and the Wolf and the ballet, Romeo and Juliet.
- Died of a cerebral hemorrhage in Moscow on the same day as Stalin, the Premier of the Soviet Union.

Puccini
- Gioacomo Puccini (1858-1924), Italian Romantic composer.
- Played organ and piano.
- Decided to become a composer after attending a performance of Verdi's Aida.
- Famous as an opera composer, even though he wrote only twelve operas.
- Died after suffering a heart attack during radiation treatments for throat cancer.

Rachmaninoff
- Sergei Rachmaninoff (1873-1943), Russian Romantic composer.
- Virtuoso pianist. Had enormous hands.
- Recorded much of his own music.
- Had an excellent memory: heard a piece of music and could play it back from memory the next day, year, or even ten years later.
- Lived in Russia, Germany, Switzerland, and the U.S. Became a U.S. citizen in 1943. Died of skin cancer in Beverly Hills, California.

Schubert
- Franz Schubert (1797-1828), early Romantic Austrian composer.
- Played piano, violin, viola, and was a singer.
- Composed 1,500 works (over 660 songs). Only 100 of his pieces were published during his lifetime.
- Nicknames: “Prince of Song,” “Schwammerl” (“Tubby” or “Little Mushroom”). Schubert was just under 5 feet tall.
- Died of typhoid fever. Buried next to Beethoven.

Schumann
- Robert Schumann (1810-1856), German Romantic composer.
- Played piano. Influential music critic.
- Invented the short, poetic, descriptive piano work, and wrote many such pieces.
- One of the greatest composers of the Romantic period.
- Suffered from psychotic melancholia. Died of pneumonia.
**Stravinsky**
- Played piano. His father was a famous Russian opera singer.
- Studied privately with Rimsky-Korsakov, one of the Russian “Five.”
- Composed in a sound-proof room. No one was allowed in when his door was closed.

**Verdi**
- Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901), Italian Romantic composer.
- Played piano, spinet, and organ.
- Devoted his life to opera. Composed 28 operas.
- Senator in the Italian National Parliament.
- Popular during his lifetime and remains so today. Died after suffering a stroke.

**Vivaldi**
- Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741), Italian Baroque composer.
- Virtuoso violinist.
- Was a priest. Known as the “Red Priest” because of his hair color. Taught music at the Pietà, an orphanage for girls in Venice.
- Wrote 500+ concertos. Considered to be the master of the Baroque instrumental concerto.
- Suffered from health problems throughout his life. Died in poverty of an internal infection.

**Whitacre**
- Plays piano and synthesizer.
- Respected conductor and speaker. Known for his choir, orchestra, and concert band music.
- Won a Grammy Award in 2012 for his first album (both composer and conductor).
- Lives in Los Angeles with his wife, Belgian soprano Laurence Servaes.

**Williams**
- John Williams (1932-present), Contemporary American composer.
- Plays piano, trumpet, trombone, and clarinet.
- Composed a huge amount of popular movie music.
- Won 5 Academy Awards (51 nominations, second only to Walt Disney), 4 Golden Globes, 24 Grammys. Received the Kennedy Center Honors in 2004.
Bach: Cantata No. 208: Sheep May Safely Graze
- Bach composed Cantata No. 208 for the birthday celebration of Christian, Duke of Saxe-Weisenfels in 1713. It was first performed after one of the Duke's hunting parties and is nicknamed the “Hunting Cantata.”
- The cantata has 15 movements “Sheep May Safely Graze” is the ninth movement. The lyrics refer to the Duke's goodness and kindness toward his subjects.
- “Sheep May Safely Graze” was originally written for soprano, two recorders, and basso continuo.

Beethoven: Symphony No. 3, “Eroica”: Movement 3
- Beethoven completed his third symphony in 1804. It was first performed at the home of Prince Franz Joseph von Lobkowitz in Vienna.
- Beethoven planned to dedicate the symphony to Napoleon Bonaparte, but changed his mind after Napoleon crowned himself Emperor. It was dedicated instead to Prince Lobkowitz. Beethoven changed the title from “Bonaparte” to “Sinfonia Erioca, Composed to Celebrate the Memory of a Great Man.” “Eroica” means “heroic.”
- The “Eroica” was the longest symphony ever written when it was completed in 1804. It was Beethoven's favorite symphony.
- The Movement 3 Trio features three French horns playing music typical of hunting horn calls. This was the first symphony to use three French horns instead of two.

Bernstein: Candide: Overture
- Candide premiered on Broadway in December, 1956. The Overture was first performed as a separate piece in January, 1957 at Carnegie Hall in New York City, and quickly became one of the most frequently-performed compositions by a 20th century American composer.
- Candide underwent a lot of tweaking and revision between 1956 and 1988, but the Overture wasn't changed.

Brahms: Academic Festival Overture
- In 1879, Brahms was awarded an honorary doctorate degree in philosophy from the German University of Breslau (now Wroclaw, Poland). In 1880 he composed the “Academic Festival Overture” as a tribute to the University, and he conducted the premiere there in 1881.
- Brahms was proud of his honorary degree and used the title “Doctor Brahms” for the rest of his life.
- The “Academic Festival Overture” is one of Brahms’ most popular pieces for orchestra.

T. Giordani: Caro mio ben
- The popular Italian arietta “Caro mio ben” was composed in 1783.
- While Tommaso Giordani is listed as the composer of “Caro mio ben,” the song may have been written by his father or brother (both named Giuseppe Giordani).
- An early copy of sheet music published in London in 1785 was written for voice, strings (violin I and II, viola, and cello), and keyboard: harpsichord, piano, or organ). Soon versions were published for voice and piano.
- “Caro mio ben” is often one of the first Italian songs learned by voice students in high school and college.
Grainger: Lincolnshire Posy: Horkstow Grange

- **Lincolnshire Posy** is a suite of six pieces written for the 1937 American Band Masters’ Association. Grainger dedicated his “bunch of musical wildflowers” to “the old folk singers who sang so sweetly to me.”
- “Horkstow Grange (The Miser and His Man: A Local Tragedy)” is the second movement in **Lincolnshire Posy**. It was adapted from a folk song that Grainger collected in 1906 in England.
- The folk song has three verses, each followed by a refrain. Grainger set two verse-refrain pairs. The melody is the same in the verse and refrain, but the instruments and harmony are different.
- The trumpet solo is sometimes played by a soprano saxophone, Grainger’s favorite instrument.

Grieg: Peer Gynt Suite No. 1: In the Hall of the Mountain King

- In 1874 Grieg composed the incidental music for **Peer Gynt**, a play by Norwegian writer, Heinrich Ibsen.
- Grieg’s incidental music for **Peer Gynt** was so popular that he took some of the original 24 pieces and created two separate concert suites. Each suite contains four sections.
- Grieg wrote “In the Hall of the Mountain King” to go with a scene in **Peer Gynt**. This music is the fourth section of **Peer Gynt Suite No. 1**.
- Dynamics used: *pp, p, mp, mf, f, ff, crescendo*.
- Tempos used: *Largo, adagio, andante, moderato, allegro, presto, accelerando*.
- The two **Peer Gynt Suites** are Grieg’s most popular works for orchestra.

Fanny Mendelssohn: **Allegro molto** in C minor

- “**Allegro molto** in C minor” was composed in 1846 and is listed as work number 413, out of 466 compositions.
- Most of Fanny Mendelssohn’s compositions were not published during her lifetime. In 2005 the German publisher Furore Verlag published many of her compositions, including “**Allegro molto** in C minor.”
- Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847): Fanny’s younger brother. Also a musical prodigy, Felix grew up to be a composer, pianist, organist, and conductor. Because women did not have equal rights at the time, Felix published some of Fanny’s compositions under his name.

Mozart: The Marriage of Figaro: Overture

- Mozart is known for being very productive, and wrote two operas per year for 19 years. He composed **The Marriage of Figaro** in 1786 while he was living in Vienna.
- After the first performance of **The Marriage of Figaro** in Vienna, the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria said, “Far too noisy, my dear Mozart. Far too many notes.”
- The opera was an immediate success, and is now number 5 on the Operabase list of most-performed operas in the world,
- The Overture to **The Marriage of Figaro** was written a few hours before the first performance. It is famous today, and is often performed as a concert piece.
Prokofiev: Romeo and Juliet: Dance of the Knights
- Prokofiev wrote his ballet, *Romeo and Juliet*, in 1935, but it wasn’t performed until 1938, in Czechoslovakia.
- The “Dance of the Knights” is the 13th dance piece out of 52 in the ballet, and is also known as the “Montagues and Capulets.”
- Prokofiev used the music of “Dance of the Knights” in a symphony score, rewrote it for piano, and also used it in one of three suites of music from the ballet.

Puccini: Gianni Schicchi: O mio babbino caro
- Puccini composed *Gianni Schicchi* (pronounced “Johnny SKEE-kee”) in 1918. It was first performed at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City. Puccini did not attend.
- *Gianni Schicchi* is the third of three one-act operas that make up *Il Trittico* (“The Trilogy”). The three operas are not related (two are tragedies; *Gianni Schicchi* is a comedy), and are rarely performed together. *Gianni Schicchi* is the most popular of the three.
- *Gianni Schicchi* is known for the famous soprano aria, “O mio babbino caro.”

Rachmaninoff: Vocalise
- In 1912 Rachmaninoff composed a collection of 13 songs, opus 34, for voice and piano. In 1915 he added “Vocalise,” which is the last song in his set of *14 Songs* or *14 Romances*.
- The *14 Songs* were written for different singers from the Bolshoi Opera in Moscow. “Vocalise” is dedicated to Russian soprano Antonina Nezdanova.
- There are no words in “Vocalise.” It is sung on “ah” or “oo” and the voice is treated like an instrument.
- “Vocalise” has been arranged for many different voices and instruments. It is the most popular and best-known song of the set.

Schubert: Die Forelle
- Franz Schubert was a master of composing Lieder. Each of his songs combines poetry and music, voice and accompaniment, to make a complete music short story.
- “*Die Forelle*” means “The Trout” in German.
- Schubert composed six versions of “*Die Forelle*” between 1816 and 1821. The last version is the only one with a written-out introduction.
- The text is a poem by Christian Friedrich Daniel Schubart (1739-1791), and tells the story of a trout being caught by a fisherman. The final stanza of the poem presents the moral of the story, warning young women to guard against young men. Schubert did not include this last stanza.
- “*Die Forelle*” was popular with audiences in Schubert’s time and remains so today. Schubert’s *Trout Quintet* was based on the song.

Schubert: Trout Quintet: Movement 4
- Schubert composed his *Piano Quintet in A Major*, also known as the *Trout Quintet*, in 1819 when he was 22 years old. It was not published until 1829, a year after his death.
- It is based on one of Schubert’s well-known art songs, “*Die Forelle*” (The Trout).
- The *Trout Quintet* has five movements. Movement 4 (*Andantino-Allegretto*) is a Theme and Variation on “*Die Forelle.*”
Schumann: Album for the Young: The Wild Horseman

- Schumann’s *Album for the Young* is a set of 43 short, easy piano pieces in two volumes.
- Schumann wrote the *Album for the Young* in 1843 for his three daughters. The oldest was seven at the time.
- “The Wild Horseman” is number 8 in the set.
- When it was first published, the *Album for the Young* was expected to be Schumann’s most popular work, and it was. Many young pianists still play selections from the *Album*.

Stravinsky: The Rite of Spring: Part I (Adoration of the Earth)

- Stravinsky composed *The Rite of Spring* (“Le Sacre du printemps”): *Scenes from Pagan Russia* in 1911-1913 for the 1913 season of the *Ballets Russes*. It premiered at the *Théâtre du Champs-Élysées* in Paris on May 29, 1913.
- Serge Diaghilev, founder of the *Ballet Russes*, commissioned Stravinsky to write the ballet. Russian choreographer Vaslav Nijinsky choreographed it. Nicholas Roerich, Russian painter, writer, and expert on folk art and ancient rituals designed the set and costumes. French conductor Pierre Monteux led the orchestra on the first performance.
- *The Rite of Spring* is also famous as a concert piece and is one of the most influential musical compositions of the 20th century.

Verdi: *Il Trovatore*: Anvil Chorus

- *Il Trovatore* (Italian for “The Troubadour”) was Verdi’s 18th opera. It was written in 1853 and premiered in Rome.
- Each of the four acts of the opera has a title: 1. The Duel, 2. The Gypsy Woman, 3. The Gypsy’s Son, 4. The Punishment.
- *Il Trovatore* is one of the last “stand and sing” operas, in which beautiful singing is more important than acting out the story.
- *Il Trovatore* was very successful from its first performance, and is number 23 on the Operabase list of the most-performed operas in the world.

Vivaldi: The Four Seasons: Spring, Movement 1

- *The Four Seasons* is a set of four violin concerts published in 1725. Each of the “seasons” has three movements and lasts about 10 minutes. These concertos are Vivaldi’s most famous work.
- Vivaldi’s music was not popular after his death, and much of it was lost. In 1926 some of it was rediscovered.
- In 1952, there were only two recordings of *The Four Seasons*. By 2011, around 1,000 recordings had been made. A 1989 recording by the English Chamber Orchestra sold over 2 million copies, making it one of the best-selling pieces of classical music.

Whitacre: Godzilla Eats Las Vegas!

- Eric Whitacre was commissioned by the University of Nevada, Las Vegas to write *Godzilla Eats Las Vegas!* It was composed in 1995, when Whitacre was a student at Julliard, and premiered in Las Vegas in 1996.
- Whitacre wrote *Godzilla Eats Las Vegas!* for concert band. In 2015 it was transcribed for orchestra by composer Jonathan Newman.
- *Godzilla Eats Las Vegas!* (Part I and Part II) was conceived as the soundtrack for an imaginary movie script that pits Godzilla against the city of Las Vegas, Nevada.
**Williams: Liberty Fanfare**

- In 1986 the Ellis Island Foundation commissioned John Williams to compose a piece of music to celebrate the Centennial of the Statue of Liberty. “Liberty Fanfare” premiered at the rededication ceremony concert on July 4, 1986.
- “Liberty Fanfare” was the first piece played at the concert, with John Williams conducting the Boston Pops Orchestra.
- “Liberty Fanfare” received positive reviews, and the patriotic piece is still performed today.